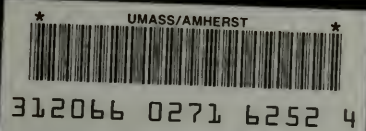


MASS.  
G68.8:  
DM71/  
F77/  
2-5/2





MASS. G 68.8 DN 71/P 17/4/11

# GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## COMMENTARY

### CHRONIC AND/OR SERIAL PARTNER PREDATORS IDENTIFIED

by Andrew Klein

Not all male domestic batterers are alike. Among the large number of men who are found to abuse their female partners (by both criminal and civil courts in this state), a smaller number stand out. Their abuse of victims is not only repetitive, but seemingly immune to state intervention up to and including successive periods of incarceration. Their behavior does not take place anonymously behind locked doors, unknown to the outside world. They are known to the police and the courts. Their numbers include Michael Cartier, who murdered Kristin Lardner and Joseph Parsons, profiled in the *Boston Globe* several years ago. Many are already in jail or on probation. They often have restraining orders taken out against them. Some of them concentrate their abuse on one victim. Others, for whatever reason, deprived of one victim, quickly find new female victims to abuse. They go from victim to victim like a virulent flu virus.

*These abusers are chronic and often serial partner predators.*

Ongoing research conducted at the Quincy District Court and elsewhere is beginning to provide a fairly detailed empirical analysis of who these high risk abusers are. It reveals that they constitute a special subgroup of batterers that can be defined by their prior criminal history. It also suggests some countermeasures necessary to stop them.

The Quincy Court Study is being conducted as part of an ongoing National Institute of Justice research project by the University of Massachusetts-Lowell in conjunction with Court personnel. The Study is examining all men arrested between July 1995 and March 1996 for domestic abuse of female partners and arraigned in Quincy District Court (356). Most were arrested for some form of an assault (see *Chart A, p.3*). 91 were arrested for violating active restraining orders with or without an assault related charge. A handful were arrested for kidnapping, rape and other felonies.

While all of the men arrested in the study committed crimes of domestic violence and some may have committed similar acts in the past,<sup>1</sup> the records reveal that 100 of these had been adjudicated abusers by a Massachusetts Court in the past. The 100 had a prior restraining order issued against them. 70 had restraining orders issued against them by the same victim as the current victim. 47 had prior restraining orders issued against them by a different victim. 16 had prior restraining orders for both one or more different victims as well as the same and/or different victims. 32 of the 100 had multiple

<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts criminal complaints are not coded as domestic nor do they code the gender of the victim of assault charges.

“*Domestic and partner abuse is about the offender's conduct, not the victim's. All the victim safety plans and assistance programs in the world will not protect the victim if the abuser is allowed to continue to abuse.*”

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational challenges faced by the organization. It identifies the key areas where improvements are needed and outlines the strategies being implemented to address these challenges. This section also discusses the role of each department in achieving the organization's goals and the importance of effective communication and collaboration.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources aspect of the organization. It outlines the current staffing levels and the plans for recruiting and training new employees. This section also discusses the importance of employee development and the various programs and initiatives being implemented to support this goal.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory requirements that the organization must comply with. It outlines the various laws and regulations that apply to the organization's operations and discusses the steps being taken to ensure compliance. This section also discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all legal and regulatory activities.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social responsibilities of the organization. It outlines the various initiatives being implemented to reduce the organization's carbon footprint and improve its social performance. This section also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in these areas and the various methods used to measure and report on performance.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the overall performance of the organization. It provides a summary of the key achievements and challenges over the past year and outlines the goals for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the importance of continuous improvement and the various methods used to monitor and evaluate performance.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It outlines the various opportunities and challenges that the organization is likely to face in the coming years and discusses the strategies being implemented to address these challenges. This section also discusses the importance of innovation and the various methods used to foster a culture of innovation within the organization.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the conclusion of the report. It summarizes the key findings and recommendations and expresses the confidence in the organization's ability to achieve its goals. This section also discusses the importance of ongoing communication and collaboration between all stakeholders and the various methods used to ensure that the organization is always up-to-date on the latest developments.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the appendix. It contains various supplementary information, including detailed financial statements, legal documents, and other relevant data. This section also discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all information and the various methods used to ensure that the information is accessible and easy to understand.



# East Bridgewater Police Department - H.U.G.S. Program

by Janice Cunningham

H.U.G.S. (Help Us Get Safe) is a grass roots Domestic Violence victim assistance program that started in East Bridgewater in May of 1996. In an attempt to benefit the victims of Domestic Violence in a proactive manner, this officer was able to help develop a departmental policy that upon each and every "domestic" that an officer responded to, a D.V. packet was left with the victim. To further benefit such victims, this officer was transferred from a split shift, to working straight days. This allows me to be available to victims when the crisis is over and they need to speak with an officer. This officer is and has been available to be called in, if necessary, at any hour day or night, even to neighboring towns, for such victims. Working day shifts has also allowed me to attend round table meetings for the D.A.'s office, teach Dating Violence Intervention at the high school, as well as the Adult D.A.R.E. program and Citizen's Police Academy. This community outreach has resulted in educational awareness amongst citizens of what Domestic Violence is and that it does exist.

Having dealt with D.V. for approximately 5 years, I found myself becoming frustrated by the "gap" that existed between initial response to a call, and the time that we were able to assist the victim in receiving services. I find that other departments are voicing the same complaint. It takes an average of 3-5 days to get a victim into a shelter, and in the meantime, have we revictimized our victim? I finally decided to organize the offers of help, made by community members, by calling a meeting of those interested in meeting such needs. I also attempted to "prioritize" those needs.

The first meeting, I wanted us to be able to name ourselves. I wanted a comforting name and hoped to keep it within the scope of what I had used the previous year for the Christmas on the Common parade float, from the D.V. unit. On the float, we used hugs and kisses (like the candy) as a symbol of giving "the gift of love". I opted not to use the word love - as so much pain has been inflicted in the name of love. Hugs sounded fine, because a hug can mean so many things. One of my victims came up with the words, "help us get safe". Everyone at the meeting loved it and we now had a name.

The original objectives that we set out to meet for our victims were safety, transportation, staples, and monetary donations. The group, made up of community members includes junior high and high school members, mothers, tradesmen, businessmen, bankers, and many other members of the community.

The safety issues we addressed were safe housing and personal safety plans. We wanted, and now have, a number of "safe havens" in which a victim and her children can stay for up to one week, or until we can help find her a shelter. These havens are homes within either this or a neighboring community. If a victim decides to go back to home, she is told that if she needs us again, we will be there for her. We also will help a victim develop a personal safety plan with the help of

Brockton Family and Community, as advisors.



*Bears sold as ornaments are given from H.U.G.S. Giving Tree.*

Transportation was the second issue that we addressed. We felt that our victim may need a ride to police stations, courts, shelters/safe havens, social service agencies, and hospitals. We are able to provide that service, and should a victim need a babysitter during that time frame, we can provide that also. We have a schedule of who can drive, when each person is available, and how far they are willing to drive.

Staples or basic needs was another issue that we addressed. We can now supply our victims with food, clothing and toiletries for them and their

children. We realized that often if a victim leaves her home, she is literally running for her life, and therefore has no time to pack for herself or her kids. In response to this, we now have a section of the new town hall, full of clothing and personal care items from diapers to shampoo. When a victim needs something, she is able to come in and pick out what she needs. If her husband is arrested and she and her kids are left without food, clothing, money, etc. we can fill that need.

Money was what we felt would be a major obstacle, but after appealing to the general public, as well as businesses within the community, we have over \$3000.00 in our account. We further have been able to supplement this by selling our bears (made and donated by the high school wood shop.) We are presently working on a fund raising cook book as well as a karate tournament, with the proceeds going to H.U.G.S.

One of our next ventures is to start a survivors group. We

*(Continued on p.4)*

The first of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as xerophthalmia. This is a disease of the eyes which is characterized by a dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea, and by a loss of the normal glossiness of the eye. It is a disease which is common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The second of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as skin diseases. These are diseases of the skin which are characterized by a dryness of the skin, and by a loss of the normal elasticity of the skin. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The third of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as bone diseases. These are diseases of the bones which are characterized by a softening of the bones, and by a loss of the normal strength of the bones. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The fourth of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as reproductive diseases. These are diseases of the reproductive system which are characterized by a loss of the normal fertility of the system. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The fifth of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as general diseases. These are diseases of the body which are characterized by a general weakness of the body, and by a loss of the normal vitality of the body. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The sixth of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as nervous diseases. These are diseases of the nervous system which are characterized by a loss of the normal function of the nervous system. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The seventh of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as circulatory diseases. These are diseases of the circulatory system which are characterized by a loss of the normal function of the circulatory system. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The eighth of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as respiratory diseases. These are diseases of the respiratory system which are characterized by a loss of the normal function of the respiratory system. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.

The ninth of the two main groups of diseases which are the result of a deficiency of vitamin A is the disease known as digestive diseases. These are diseases of the digestive system which are characterized by a loss of the normal function of the digestive system. They are diseases which are common in the tropics and in the arid regions of the world.



FIG. 1. Xerophthalmia.

## East Bridgewater

(continued from p.3)

already have "safe" locations for these meetings to be held, both throughout our own community, and in two neighboring communities.

At Christmas time, we wanted to be able to give all of our victims a "token" gift, as well as a new toy for each of her children. The idea snowballed! We had a giving tree in the town hall, and West Bridgewater High School Key Club had one at their school's lobby. The Kiwanis Club donated new clothing and trees for victims. An area shelter donated turkeys as did a local farm stand, as well as fresh fruits and veggies. A local grocery chain donated gift certificates. The local Youth Athletic Facility donated use of freezers for food, and club houses for storage of furniture.

Private citizens as well as the local AFL-CIO, and other businesses donated monies and gifts. Area churches made teddy bears, so that all of our victims' kids got a teddy bear with their gifts. A nursery school donated hats and mittens. It was absolutely incredible! The H.U.G.S. group spent an entire evening at a wrapping/Christmas party. The end result was three days of Santa Claus delivering bags full of new toys for each child, as well as clothing and gifts for Mom, and a turkey dinner for each family.

The H.U.G.S. group has grown from an original 10 members to approximately 50 members at this time. Neighboring towns have started to get involved and all are welcome. What originally started out selfishly to fill a "gap" or a feeling of inadequacy felt by myself, has evolved into something that could be easily duplicated and adapted to any community's needs. Hopefully what the future holds for H.U.G.S. is a network of H.U.G.S. type organizations throughout the state.

*Officer Janice Cunningham is a specialist in domestic violence for the East Bridgewater Police Department and is the founder of the H.U.G.S. Program.*

---

---

## State Responds to Gay Domestic Violence

*Article from the Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project Newsletter (G.M.D.V.P.)*

In January 1997, The Governor's Office took an unprecedented step toward recognizing the reality and severity of gay and lesbian domestic violence. Curt Rogers, Executive Director of GMDVP, was appointed to the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence as the first commission member to represent the small handful of organizations currently struggling to provide services for gay and lesbian victims.

The appointment holds great significance for the same-sex domestic violence community. According to Robb Johnson, victim advocate at Fenway Community Health Center, "It reflects an understanding by our state's leaders that domestic violence is occurring in all kinds of relationships regardless of sexual orientation or gender. Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender experiences challenge us all to move beyond gender stereotypes and to see domestic violence as an issue of power and control."

### Strong Commitment

Last fall, the Massachusetts District Attorney's Statewide Conference on Domestic Violence also made a focused effort to include same-sex relationships by featuring Rogers as the keynote speaker. Sergeant Norman Hill, Boston Police Department's liaison to the gay community, notes that the District Attorney's Conference was important for the message it sent to prosecutors and police officers. "The fact that they gave the most prominent placement at a domestic violence conference to a gay male victim indicates a strong commitment to work toward equal protection for all victims no matter what their gender or sexual orientation."

Despite the recent gratifying attention from state officials, GMDVP remains outspoken about the lack of services for gay and lesbian victims.

Last summer, GMDVP attracted national media attention when it conducted a survey revealing one in three gay men have encountered domestic violence through either their own personal experiences or through the experience of a gay friend. The survey also found less than 1 percent of gay men list the police as a resource for a gay male victim in crisis, and an overwhelming 93 percent of gay men are unaware that the laws in Massachusetts regarding domestic violence are written to apply to gay male relationships as well as heterosexual couples.



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country.

### CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the report.

The first conclusion is that the country is in a state of economic crisis.

The second conclusion is that the country is in a state of social crisis.

The third conclusion is that the country is in a state of political crisis.

The fourth conclusion is that the country is in a state of general crisis.

The fifth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total crisis.

The sixth conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete crisis.

The seventh conclusion is that the country is in a state of utter crisis.

The eighth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total collapse.

The ninth conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete ruin.

The tenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total annihilation.

The eleventh conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete destruction.

The twelfth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total obliteration.

The thirteenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete erasure.

The fourteenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total disappearance.

The fifteenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete extinction.

The sixteenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of total annihilation.

The seventeenth conclusion is that the country is in a state of complete destruction.



# MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING



## STRATEGIES TO TARGET ABUSE REDUCTION

The Massachusetts State Police has been awarded a Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grant from the US Department of Justice. This grant will enable the Massachusetts State Police, in partnership with the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center and New Hope Inc. Battered Women's Program, to train Police officers, Police supervisors, Health Care Providers, and Victim Advocates. Each training offered through this program, Strategies to Target Abuse Reduction (S.T.A.R.), will be conducted in four regions of the state.

### Law Enforcement

The police officers' training will be a five day specialized training on family abuse, focusing on the dynamics and scope of these cases and enhancing investigative skills. The supervisors' course will be two days, with the focus on the supervision of domestic violence and sexual assault cases and/or units. There are limited overtime reimbursements available to Law Enforcement Personnel to supplement an officer that is away for training. Reimbursements will be awarded based on the order in which registrations are received for each training session.

### Health Care Advocacy

The training for health care providers will be a one day session, centering on identifying victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in a clinical setting. Advocate training will be a one day session, focusing on legal issues, and identifying resources for victims and their families. (C.E.U. credits and certification pending.)

## S.T.A.R. TRAINING DATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATES &amp; GROUPS</u>	<u>REGISTRATION DEADLINE</u>
Massachusetts Maritime 101 Academy Drive Buzzards Bay, MA 02532 (508) 830-5000	May 3: Advocates May 5-9: L.E. Investigators May 12: Health Care May 14-15: L.E. Supervisors	Tuesday April 15 Tuesday April 15 Tuesday April 15 Tuesday April 15
Sheraton Springfield 1 Monarch Place Springfield, MA 01144 (413) 781-1010	June 3&4: L.E. Supervisors June 5: Health Care June 7: Advocates June 23-37: L.E. Investigators	Friday May 2 Friday May 2 Friday May 2 Friday May 23
Ramada Rolling Green 311 Lowell Street Andover, MA 01810 (508) 475-5400	September 8-12: L.E. Investigators September 18: Health Care September 23 & 24: L.E. Supervisors September 27: Advocates	Friday August 8 Friday August 15 Friday August 22 Friday August 22
Westborough Marriott 5400 Computer Drive Westborough, MA 01581 (508) 366-5511	October 25: Advocates October 30: Health Care November 3-7: L.E. Investigators November 12&13: L.E. Supervisors	Friday September 19 Friday September 26 Friday October 3 Friday October 10

**For Further Information, Please Contact:**  
**Massachusetts State Police Abuse Prevention Unit**  
**1400 Soldiers Field Road Brighton, MA 02135**  
**(617) 783-8146**



## Commentary (continued from p.2)

1995. Joseph had six different orders entered against him by six different young women between 1992 and 1996. Although he had never been charged with violating a restraining order, he simply went on to abuse another victim. The abuse took the form of beatings, threats to murder, threats to commit suicide if she left him, stalking and so on. During this period of time, the criminal courts sentenced him to jail on three separate occasions for his abuse. Nonetheless, his pattern of abuse continued unabated upon release. He is currently in jail again for two and a half years, the maximum time for assaults under Massachusetts law.

*Typical of serial partner predators, this young man has also committed numerous other crimes, involving crimes for drugs, public disorder and violence.*

The chronic and/or serial abusers are basically criminal predators. The paramount question is how do we protect their victims? One way, perhaps the surest, is to insure that these ticking time bombs spend the time in prison their behavior warrants. Unfortunately, Massachusetts criminal code provides for only short term incarceration for the type of misdemeanor assaults these men commit or for which they are prosecuted. As elsewhere, Massachusetts has no mechanism to escalate the severity of punishment consistent with the repetition of the offending behavior. Even California's "three strikes and you're out" law, which provides for life imprisonment for a third nonviolent felony, does not apply to any number of domestic beatings. Nor do current habitual offender statutes apply here or elsewhere. In a precedent making case, the US Supreme court upheld life imprisonment in Texas for a drunk who cashed three bad checks. But these statutes do not apply the same habitual offender statute to chronic or serial abusers, because the majority of the offenses of which they are convicted are misdemeanors.

There may be a way, however, to at least alert new victims to beware of the serial partner predator. One answer could be the establishment of public registers of serial partner abusers similar to what every state now requires for convicted sex offenders. Both types of offenders go from victim to victim unless stopped. Society has a right to be alerted of these predators' presence in the community. Women have a right to be warned that the man who is promising them eternal love has a prior history of providing violence and terror instead. Lane County, Oregon Probation has a standard condition for batterers on probation. It is called the "Intimate Partner Disclosure" form. It requires the probationer to inform all new partners of his status as an abuser. The probation officer checks with new partners to insure that they have been warned in compliance with this court mandate.

Studies indicate that approximately half of these persons being supervised for domestic abuse in Massachusetts no longer live with the victim they originally abused. Without disclosure, a new partner is solely reliant on the offender himself to disclose his past abuse history. Absent this disclosure, many victims will blame themselves. This is reinforced by abusers who tell them it is their fault they are beaten. The existence of these chronic and/or serial partner predators makes one thing absolutely clear. Domestic and partner abuse is about the offender's conduct, not the victim's. All the victim safety plans and assistance programs in the world will not protect the victim if the abuser is allowed to continue to abuse.

*Andrew Klein is Chief Probation Officer for the Quincy, Massachusetts District Court. He has published articles on domestic violence both in Massachusetts and nationally, and is a columnist for the National Bulletin on Domestic Violence.*

2. See, e.g., Klein, A. (1996) *Reabuse in a Population of Court Reinstated Male Batterers*. In Buzawa, E. & Buzawa, C. (eds), *Do Arrest And Restraining Orders Work?* Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

3. See, e.g., Ptacek, J. (1995). *Disorder in the Courts: Judicial Demeanor and Women's Experience Seeking Restraining Orders*. Doctoral Dissertation, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA.

Attorney General Scott Harshbarger is authorized by the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act (MCRA) to seek civil rights injunctions against individuals who violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of others on the basis of their gender. Attorney General Harshbarger encourages prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officers to refer to Richard Cole, the Chief of his Civil Rights Division, any such matters involving domestic violence offenders engaged in patterns of threats, intimidation or coercion against a number of different victims on the basis of their gender.

CHART A	
Crimes	Number
Assault and Battery (A & B)	199
A & B with a Dangerous Weapon	54
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	11

CHART B		
	Prior History Abusers	Peers
Property Crimes	5.5	3.52
Drug/alcohol Crimes	2.9	1.88
Public Order Crimes	1.3	69
Sex Crimes	20	12
Major Motor Vehicle Crimes (excluding Drunk Driving)	3.5	2.3
Total Crimes	18.3	10.93
Prior Jailing	1.7	.74

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It includes the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It includes the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It includes the practical implications and the theoretical implications. The fifth part of the paper discusses the future research. It includes the suggestions for further studies.

The study was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner. The data was collected from a large sample of participants. The analysis was conducted using advanced statistical techniques. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The conclusions are based on the findings of the study. The implications of the study are discussed in detail. The future research is suggested based on the findings of the study.

The study has several strengths. First, it is a large-scale study. Second, it is a longitudinal study. Third, it is a multi-site study. Fourth, it is a multi-method study. Fifth, it is a multi-disciplinary study. The study also has several limitations. First, it is a correlational study. Second, it is a self-reported study. Third, it is a cross-sectional study. Fourth, it is a single-site study. Fifth, it is a single-method study. Sixth, it is a single-disciplinary study.

The study has several contributions. First, it contributes to the understanding of the phenomenon. Second, it contributes to the development of theory. Third, it contributes to the development of practice. Fourth, it contributes to the development of policy. Fifth, it contributes to the development of education. Sixth, it contributes to the development of research.

The study is a valuable contribution to the field. It provides a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon. It also provides a detailed analysis of the data. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The conclusions are based on the findings of the study. The implications of the study are discussed in detail. The future research is suggested based on the findings of the study.

The study is a valuable contribution to the field. It provides a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon. It also provides a detailed analysis of the data. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The conclusions are based on the findings of the study. The implications of the study are discussed in detail. The future research is suggested based on the findings of the study.

The study is a valuable contribution to the field. It provides a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon. It also provides a detailed analysis of the data. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The conclusions are based on the findings of the study. The implications of the study are discussed in detail. The future research is suggested based on the findings of the study.



# MASSACHUSETTS

## BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS AND RESOURCE PROGRAMS

### Alternative House

PO Box 2096  
Highland Station  
Lowell, MA 01851

### Casa Myrne Vasquez

PO Box 18019  
Boston, MA 02118

### FINEX House

PO Box 1154  
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

### Necessities/ Necesidades

16 Armory Street  
Northampton, MA 01060

### New Hope, Inc.

PO Box 4100  
140 Park St.  
Attleboro, MA 02703

### Respond Inc.

PO Box 555  
Somerville, MA 02143

### Women's Service Center

146 First Street  
Pittsfield, MA 01201

### Womansplace Crisis Center

PO Box 4206  
Brockton, MA 02403

### Women's Resource Center

PO Box 2503  
Fitchburg, MA 01420

### YWCA Arch Program

PO Box 80632  
Springfield, MA 01138

### HAWC

27 Congress Street  
Salem, MA 01970

### Caucus of Women Legislators

Executive Director  
State House, Room 156  
Boston, MA 02133

### YWCA Daybreak Resources for Women & Children

PO Box 3093  
Worcester, MA 01613-3093

### New Bedford Women's Center

Battered Women's Project  
252 County Street  
New Bedford, MA 02740

### Our Sister's Place

PO Box 4236  
Fall River, MA 02723

### Services Against Family Violence

Box 164  
Malden, MA 02148

### Transition House

PO Box 530  
Harvard Square Station  
Cambridge, MA 02138

### Women's Crisis Center of Newburyport

9 Prince Place  
Newburyport, MA 01950

### Support Committee for Battered Women

PO Box 24  
Waltham, MA 02254

### DOVE

Box 287  
Quincy, MA 02269

### MA Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups

14 Beacon Street #507  
Boston, MA 02108

### Elizabeth Stone House

PO Box 15  
Jamaica Plain, MA  
02130

### Harbor Me, Inc.

PO Box 191  
Chelsea, MA 02150

### New England Learning Center for Women

10 Park Street  
Greenfield, MA 01301

### Renewal House

PO Box 919,  
Roxbury Crossing  
Roxbury, MA 02120

### South Shore Women's Center

225 Water St.  
#412  
Plymouth, MA 02360

### Womanshelter Companeras

PO Box 6099  
Holyoke, MA 01041

### Women's Resource Center

454 North Canal Street  
Lawrence, MA 01842

### Women's Support Services

PO Box 369  
Vineyard Haven, MA  
02568



### Executive Office of Public Safety

Programs Division  
100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100  
Boston, MA 02202

**WILLIAM F. WELD**  
Governor

**ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI**  
Lt. Governor

**KATHLEEN M. O'TOOLE**  
Secretary of Public Safety

**RICHARD ST. LOUIS**  
Acting Executive Director  
Executive Office of Public Safety  
Programs Division

**RAI KOWAL**  
Managing Editor  
617-727-6300 x305

Contributing Editors

**STACEY KABAT**  
617-482-9497

**LYNN WRIGHT**  
617-727-6300 x319

**MARILEE KENNEY HUNT**  
617-727-5200

**DAVID BRATTON**  
Layout and Design

**FORUM** is a periodical of the Executive Office of Public Safety, Programs Division, published in collaboration with the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence.

Its purpose is to provide a forum for discussion and serve as a clearinghouse for information on the issues addressing the declared public emergency of domestic violence. We welcome your comments and story contributions to **FORUM**.

*The views and opinions expressed in FORUM are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.*

# 1914-1915 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY, N. Y.



ALBANY, N. Y.  
 1915

PUBLISHED BY  
 THE  
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

PRINTED BY  
 THE  
 ALBANY PRESS

ALBANY, N. Y.  
 1915

PUBLISHED BY  
 THE  
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

PRINTED BY  
 THE  
 ALBANY PRESS

ALBANY, N. Y.  
 1915

PUBLISHED BY  
 THE  
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

PRINTED BY  
 THE  
 ALBANY PRESS

ALBANY, N. Y.  
 1915

---

# **V.A.W.A. AWARDS**

## **S.T.O.P.**

### **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT GRANT PROGRAMS**

In a ceremony at the State House on April 23, 1997, Lt. Governor Argeo Paul Cellucci and Secretary of Public Safety Kathleen M. O'Toole awarded S.T.O.P./V.A.W.A. grants to Massachusetts police departments, district attorneys, state agencies, hospitals and non-profit victims agencies. The well-attended ceremony also featured a production of the "Yellow Dress," a teen dating violence program sponsored by Deana's Fund of Waltham, Massachusetts.

For more information on the S.T.O.P./V.A.W.A. programs contact V.A.W.A. Program Director Rai Kowal at (617) 727-6300 x305, Executive Office of Public Safety Programs Division.

---

#### ***FORUM***

Executive Office of Public Safety  
Programs Division  
100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100  
Boston, Massachusetts 02202





# GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## COMMENTARY

### "ZERO TOLERANCE" FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE- A WORD FROM THE GOVERNOR

by Argeo Paul Cellucci

In 1992, Gov. William Weld and I declared a state of emergency regarding domestic violence. Since that time, Massachusetts has made tremendous progress in addressing the needs of those impacted by abuse. It remains a top priority of mine to see that this progress continues. This is why I intend to remain as Chair of the Governor's Advisory Commission on Domestic Violence, a role I have played since its inception. It is a role I will not relinquish despite increased demands on my time. It

is this important to me that we not lose momentum. We must make it perfectly clear to victims, their children, and abusers that **domestic violence is a terrible crime and will not be tolerated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

The Commission is designed to bring together a wide range of service providers. State agencies, private non-profit, and other public and private entities are represented. It is a mechanism for sharing ideas and developing coordinated strategies. It has been a remarkable group, generating ground-breaking policies, reports, and legislative proposals, and I am proud to be a part of it.

As I listened to battered women from around the state, I am continuously reminded of the devastating effects of domestic violence. Their stories also reinforce how complicated it is to search for solutions. When the Commission was originally formed, I believed that we needed better laws and tougher enforcement. That certainly was the case and we have strengthened both. Now, I understand that developing a truly effective response to domestic violence is far more complicated than stricter laws. The work of the Commission continues to reflect the changing needs of those who are targets of abuse.

Clearly, law enforcement is still a significant part of the work. We must, as a community, commit to holding abusers accountable for their acts of violence. The criminal justice system plays a major role. Kathleen M. O'Toole, Secretary of Public Safety, has worked very closely with members of the Commission. As a result, significant progress is being made in



F

O

R

U

M

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

## ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS  
1054 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS  
1054 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



the realm of public safety.

The Uniform Enforcement Subcommittee of the Commission assisted Public Safety in updating the Statewide Guidelines for the Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence. Police chiefs throughout the Commonwealth will receive these updates within the month. We are confident that these guidelines respond to the kinds of concerns that have been raised by police officers. They are designed to ensure an appropriate response to calls for assistance in domestic violence cases.

---

***“ All of this is part of establishing a zero tolerance environment for batterers, while fostering a climate in which victims can feel safer in reporting. ”***

---

Massachusetts leadership in information technologies continues to be an asset as we strive to hold batterers accountable. We were the first state in the nation to establish a statewide computerized registry of restraining orders. This tool has been very valuable to the police, courts, and most importantly, the victims of abuse. We are preparing to go one step further with the use of computers to track these violent and repeat offenders. The Executive Office of Public Safety has announced a pilot project for standardized police reports on domestic violence incidents. These forms are part of a project designed to establish a database on incident reports. It will greatly enhance the ability of police departments to share information. This is particularly helpful because batterers do not stay in one place. They track and harass and violate their victims throughout the Commonwealth. This database means that police officers will have immediate access to other departments' records of contact with a particular suspect.

All of this is part of establishing a **zero tolerance** environment for batterers, while fostering a climate in which victims can feel safer in reporting. As Governor, I have taken steps to advance these two goals for those victims and abusers who are employed by the Executive Branch. Through an executive order, I established increased options for victims and strict discipline for batterers. Victims may now request a geographical transfer, take up to fifteen paid days off each year in order to attend court or other appointments resulting from domestic violence, and be granted leave for up to six months in order to escape ongoing abuse. Our Human Resources Division has done an exemplary job in developing a policy which provides victims of abuse the kind of flexibility that is often necessary in order to flee domestic violence. Work should be a place where victims can receive some relief from the tyranny of abuse. As an employer, I am eager to do whatever I can to facilitate that. Quite a few private and public sector employers have established similar guidelines, and I encourage others to do the same.

Enhancing a victim's financial stability is clearly one way to assist someone who tries to leave a batterer. This is why it is

so important that we do whatever we can to encourage a victim to become economically self-sufficient. The McCormack Institute recently conducted a study for us which revealed that approximately two thirds of the women who receive public assistance in Massachusetts have experienced domestic violence. We also learned that approximately 20% of these women have been abused within the previous year. It is imperative that our "welfare to work" programs accommodate the complex needs of these women. Otherwise, their financial independence

may be in jeopardy.

The Commission has produced a report, "Safely Toward Self-Sufficiency: The Battered Woman's Path Through Welfare Reform." This paper provides us with a series of concrete recommendations designed to empower victims of abuse and assist them on their way to economic self-sufficiency.

These are just a few examples of the type of work that can be generated by bringing a diverse group together to share ideas. The value of this Commission is derived directly from the experiences and energy brought by each of the members. It has been a privilege to Chair this Commission and I am eager to see what its future will bring.

---

*Argeo Paul Cellucci is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Chair of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence.*

***I***n a ceremony at the State House on October 2, 1997, Governor Argeo Paul Cellucci and Secretary of Public Safety Kathleen M. O'Toole declared October to be Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

*The month of October was designated to be a time to increase awareness of the domestic violence epidemic that exists in Massachusetts, as well as to highlight the need of support services for victims.*



1. The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the company and the results of the survey. It also mentions the objectives of the study and the methodology used.

2. The second part of the report presents the results of the survey, which are divided into two main categories: the first category is the results of the survey on the first part of the report, and the second category is the results of the survey on the second part of the report.

3. The third part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

6. The sixth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.



7. The seventh part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

8. The eighth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

10. The tenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

11. The eleventh part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

12. The twelfth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

13. The thirteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

14. The fourteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

15. The fifteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

16. The sixteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

17. The seventeenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

18. The eighteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

19. The nineteenth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

20. The twentieth part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

21. The twenty-first part of the report discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for the company. It also mentions the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.



---

# The Sentencing Protocol: A Method To Improve Sentencing and Strengthen Probation



by Honorable Peter W. Agnes, Jr.

Introduction. Several years ago, I was conducting a hearing in a case involving a charge of assault and battery in which a husband was the defendant and his wife the victim. The couple had been married for twelve years. The case was before me for an admission to sufficient facts. The defendant was asking the court for a continuance without a finding for one year and probation. This means that after one year of probation the charge would be dismissed if there were no further problems. The defendant had a prior criminal record involving a drunk driving charge 2 years earlier. The prosecutor recommended a guilty finding and a six month suspended sentence with probation for one year including treatment in the form of attendance at a certified batterer's program.

The police had been called to the couple's home in January by a neighbor who heard yelling and screaming. The police arrived moments later and upon entering the home found the couple in the living room. The victim was crying and had red marks on her arms where it appeared she had been grabbed and a red welt on her cheek. The defendant, who appeared to be intoxicated, was nearby. There were two young children upstairs also crying. The victim reported that the defendant had recently lost his job and had started drinking, and that during an argument he grabbed her arm, slapped her face, and broke some of the furniture. The police arrested the defendant. He was held overnight and released on personal recognizance the next day. The victim obtained a restraining order that night through the court's emergency response system. She did not seek to extend it the next day.

The traditional approach to sentencing. This case came before me for sentencing on the day of trial in September after the parties had made four earlier appearances in court. The defendant and the victim had resumed living together and it was reported that there were no further incidents. It was reported that the victim did not want her husband prosecuted. After I heard the above facts, the lawyers made their recommendations and sat down. The first thought I had was that I was about to make a decision that could significantly affect the future of this family-- the defendant, the victim and their children- but that I knew far less about the case and this family than the lawyers, the police and perhaps others. I also realized that once sentence was pronounced in a case such as this, the defendant, the victim, the police and the lawyers would leave the court, conditions of probation would be signed by the defendant in another room in the presence of a probation officer who probably was not even present for sentencing, and the sentencing judge would have no further contact with the defendant or the case. What would happen to this family? How would the defendant respond to probation?

The process of sentencing described above is typical in the district court. There is neither time nor the resources for a pre-sentence investigation by the probation department. Yet, the process has certain obvious shortcomings. The sentencing judge should be better informed about the circumstances and backgrounds of the defendant, the victim, and the children. Even though the defendant's criminal history is available, the question remains whether this was the only violent episode in this family. Also, how did the defendant behave while on probation 2 years ago? How are the children reacting to this incident? What if the police are called to this household on a regular basis? The sentencing process should be designed to allow for greater participation by the victim and others interested in the outcome. And, the court should have the option to participate directly in monitoring the progress, or lack thereof, of the defendant when he or she is returned to the community and placed on probation.

A new approach--the Sentencing Protocol. With assistance from the Domestic Violence Roundtable established by Suffolk County District Attorney Ralph Martin and Deputy Probation Commissioner Ron Corbett, we have developed a four part Sentencing Protocol for use in every case involving "abuse" as defined by M.G. L. chapter 209A, section 1 in which the defendant seeks a sentence of probation. Part one of this Protocol requires the defendant to complete and file with the court a written Application for Probation. The defendant must answer ten questions and describe his or her employment history, any problems with alcohol and drugs, identify medications being taken and any medical or psychiatric history, whether there is a child support



Honorable Peter W. Agnes, Jr.

(Continued on p.4)

CONTENTS  
ORIGINAL ARTICLES  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult

ORIGINAL ARTICLES  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult

ORIGINAL ARTICLES  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult

ORIGINAL ARTICLES  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult



ORIGINAL ARTICLES  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult  
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in the Normal Adult

---

*(Continued from p.3)*

obligation, whether the problems that gave rise to the criminal charges are due more to the conduct of others than to the defendant's own conduct and why the defendant is a good candidate for probation. The answers to these questions enable the probation department to gather useful data by making telephone calls on the day of sentencing to employers and treatment providers among others. With regard to child support, we are working with the Department of Revenue to develop a method to cross check information provided to the probation department with information available to child support authorities.

The second part of the Protocol gives the victim an opportunity to submit a supplemental, written, victim impact statement and to provide the court with more detailed information about her relationship with the defendant, if any, and her security needs and concerns. The third part of the Protocol involves the use of a new form for the terms and conditions of probation which consists of a detailed, six page contract that enables the court to be specific and precise about probation conditions such as participation in treatment programs and alcohol and drug testing, and which calls for a review of and an incorporation by reference of the terms of any restraining orders into the probation contract. The fourth part of the Protocol is the most important. Part four requires the defendant, the victim, the lawyers, and police and any other interested parties to appear in court for the signing or execution of the probation contract before the probation department and the judge. After the contract terms are carefully reviewed, everyone gets a copy of the contract. This means that the victim and the police are now involved in the supervision of the defendant in a far more meaningful way than at present in most cases.

In appropriate cases, the defendant is required to return to court in 30, 60 or 90 days for a special hearing before the court in which the probation officer, victim, the prosecutor and the police may participate. If there are any reports of problems at this review, appropriate steps may be taken to modify the terms and conditions of probation or to initiate probation violation proceedings which could result in the immediate incarceration of the defendant. On the other hand, in cases in which the defendant is in compliance with probation, the review is an opportunity to offer encouragement and to provide reinforcement.

Conclusion. Under the leadership of Chief Justice Sam Zoll, the District Court Department has developed a new set of model rules governing the court's role in the hearings that are conducted to determine whether a defendant is in violation of probation. The Sentencing Protocol described above serves to make the process of sentencing criminal defendants more rational, adds dignity and structure to the sentencing event, and will complement Chief Justice Zoll's efforts to strengthen probation and make it a more effective deterrent in cases in which a sentence of incarceration is not indicated. A copy of the Sentencing Protocol is available upon request to Mary Jo Kilmain @ (617) 494-1342.

*Judge Peter Agnes is the Presiding Justice of the Charlestown District Court.*

---

## Jean C. Haertl, New Executive Director of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence

Governor Paul Cellucci has appointed Jean C. Haertl as Executive Director of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence. "Jean's leadership and nearly ten years of experience in the field of family violence will be invaluable to the Commission," Governor Cellucci said, upon announcing the appointment. "She has been a guiding force for many victims and has been instrumental in revamping antiquated domestic violence policies. I am honored to have her join our team."

Haertl leaves her position as Executive Director of the Support Committee for Battered Women, Inc. in Waltham which provides support groups, legal advocacy, outreach and education for victims of domestic violence and their children. As a result of her outstanding administrative and fiscal leadership of the program since 1995, Haertl was elected a board member of the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups.

As the Executive Director of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence, Haertl will act as liaison to Commission members and the community, coordinate Commission subcommittees, advance new domestic violence initiatives through the Legislature, and educate individuals affected by new policies.

She will succeed Marie Kenney, who has been the Executive Director since July, 1996. Marie will be returning to her position on the Massachusetts State Police. Good luck to Marie and thank you for all the hard work!



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's international development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.



---

## Public-Private Sector Partnership Expands Hopeline Service

On October 2, 1997, at a ceremony highlighting October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Governor Argeo Paul Cellucci announced a public-private sector partnership that will provide women in domestic violence shelters across the Commonwealth with free voice mail service. In a show of corporate responsibility, Bell Atlantic Mobile will expand Hopeline, a confidential voice mail system, to every domestic violence shelter and transition home across the state. By providing this service, Bell Atlantic Mobile became the first private employer to accept Governor Cellucci's challenge to employers to adopt outreach programs and zero tolerance personnel policies. In addition to the Hopeline project, Bell Atlantic Mobile recently established a zero-tolerance policy for their employees modeled after the state's domestic violence zero-tolerance policy as stated in Executive Order No. 398.

"Bell Atlantic is absolutely committed to ending domestic violence in this state," said Bell Atlantic Northeast Regional President Jack Plating. "As a communications company, donating Hopeline to shelters throughout the state is our way of providing open lines of communications for women seeking to escape violence. As a corporate citizen, we want to send the message that we will not tolerate any form of domestic abuse in the workplace. We invite other companies to join us in this effort to make every Massachusetts home a safe one."

Governor Cellucci praised the efforts of Bell Atlantic Mobile, and other private sector companies that have come forward in their support to end domestic violence. "Companies like Bell Atlantic Mobile and S.R. Weiner Associates (a company providing outreach to abused women by placing domestic violence literature in shopping mall restrooms) are reaching out to the community and hopefully will inspire others to follow suit. I commend them for their outstanding efforts and look forward to working with them on this issue."



*Governor Cellucci is joined by Secretary of Public Safety Kathleen M. O'Toole and others at the launching of Domestic Violence Awareness Month*

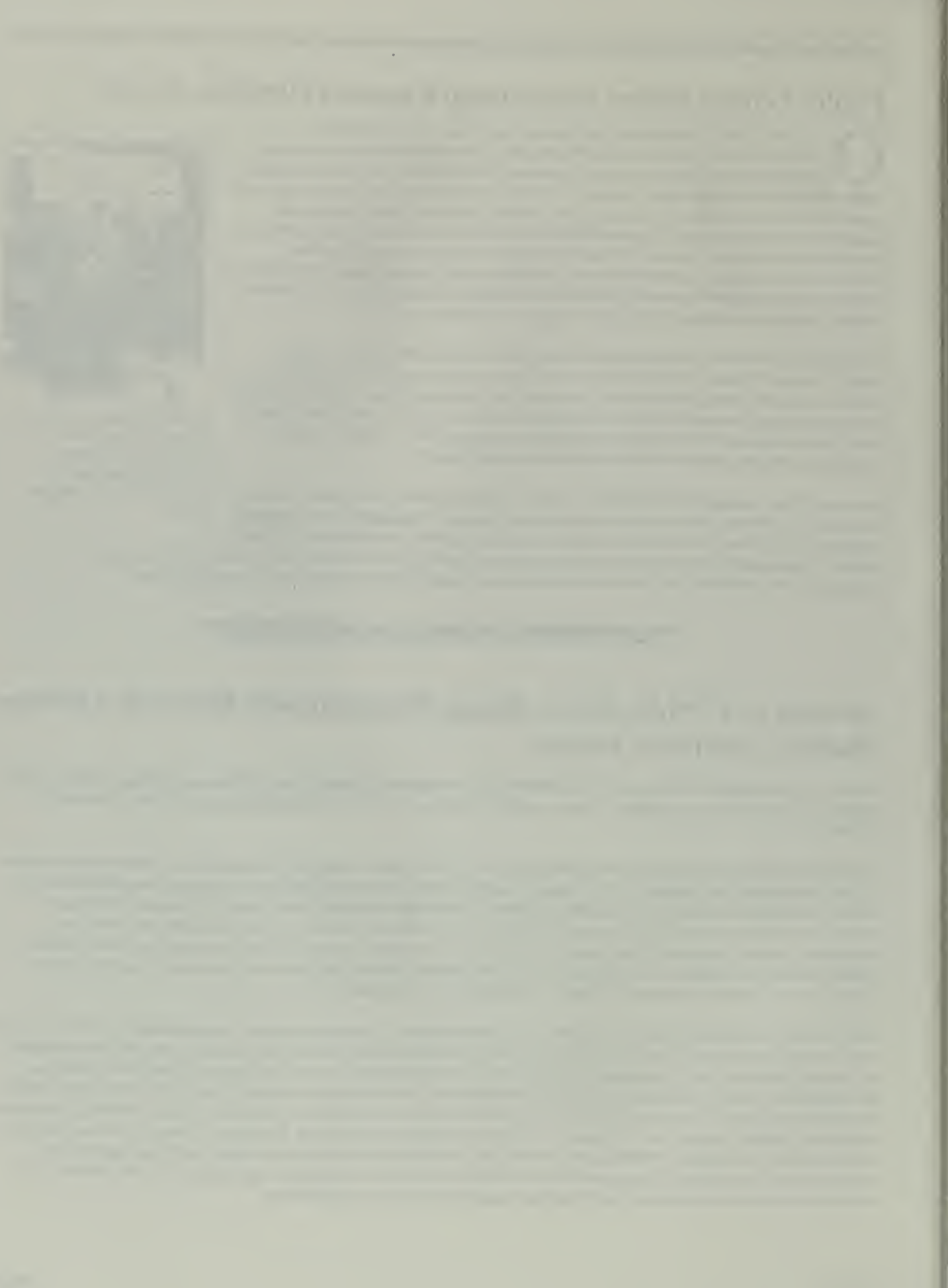
---

## Secretary of Public Safety Brings Massachusetts Domestic Violence Model to Northern Ireland

Secretary of Public Safety Kathleen M. O'Toole recently led a delegation of Massachusetts officials to Northern Ireland to advise judges, senior law enforcement officials, probation officers and others, on how to combat the growing problem of domestic violence.

Included in the delegation were Tom Frane, Chief of the Quincy Police Department, and Rai Cunningham, Director of the Violence Against Women Act Grant Program for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. While in Northern Ireland, the delegation participated in an exchange of ideas with law enforcement and probation officials on how best to stem the rising tide of domestic violence. Based on the success of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence, Secretary O'Toole advocated for a coordinated approach involving police, prosecutors, probation and victims' advocates. Chief Frane discussed the successful Quincy District Court program, which has grown to become a national model, due in no small part to the fact that the City of Quincy has not experienced a domestic killing of a court-involved woman since 1987.

This international exchange of ideas was organized by Heather Stevens, a former intern at the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety. Now a lawyer at the Office of Law Reform in Northern Ireland, Stevens and Executive Director Judena Goldring are seeking to improve the way domestic violence is viewed in their country. For a variety of reasons, domestic violence has never received the amount of attention from law enforcement that it has now begun to receive in the United States. This, despite the fact that, per capita, Northern Ireland has more reported assaults on women than any other part of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland. Over the last five years, 21 women were killed by their partners. Furthermore, domestic violence accounts for about half of the murders of Northern Irish women, and is second only to the political conflict as the leading cause of homicides there. Stevens and Goldring extended the invitation to Secretary O'Toole as a way to introduce their Northern Irish colleagues to the domestic violence model that they found so innovative in Massachusetts.



# Rohypnol Community Awareness Campaign

by Sally A. Syrjala

A characteristic of Independence House's service is that its personnel always try to be responsive to the needs of those who seek out their services. Staff at the Cape Cod rape crisis center managed by Independence House are also aware that statistics indicate that a small percentage of those who have experienced incidents of sexual assault actually report the crime. Therefore, when two women said to counselors that they had been sexually assaulted after having been given the date rape drug, Rohypnol, it was obvious that a problem of far greater magnitude existed in the community and that its citizens needed to be educated as to the danger within its borders.

Research was done on date rape drugs to form a base of information in the community. This resulted in Independence House giving out interviews to newspapers and radio and television stations to inform as many people as possible. Posters were printed and distributed in conjunction with Cape Cod Hospital and Barnstable County Human Services.

The initial dissemination of posters was made to establishments who had liquor licenses in the various towns. Listings of these restaurants, bars, clubs, and package stores were obtained from the towns who issued them. The Visiting Nurse Association was asked to help distribute the posters in the Falmouth area. Independence House staff and volunteers were invited to help in contacting package stores and businesses serving alcoholic beverages. Barnstable County Human Services was asked to display the posters in County offices. Libraries and town halls were other locations that were urged to display the information.

Hoffman-LaRoche, the manufacturer of the prescription drug, Rohypnol, helped in all of these avenues. It also made available to clients of Independence House a testing service so that a urine analysis could be performed that would indicate if traces of the drug were present.

Exploration of the topic revealed that Rohypnol is manufactured in Europe, Asia Pacific and Latin America by Hoffman-LaRoche for use as a preanesthetic to be used before surgery or other medical procedures. Hoffman-LaRoche states that it has never sought approval for the drug in the United States and that it is not marketed here.

Rohypnol can be used as a sedative. The effects are stated to begin within 20 to 30 minutes of dosage. The strongest effects are felt within one to two hours. A 2 mg. dose will produce an effect that lasts about six to eight hours.

Date rape drugs can be put into any drink. This means soft drinks, coffee, tea, orange juice, even water. Rohypnol is a colorless and odorless medication. It can cause blackouts and short-term memory loss so that the survivor does not know what happened. While an overdose from Rohypnol alone is not considered to be life threatening, abuse can be lethal when mixed with alcohol, narcotics, or other central nervous depressants.

Symptoms of Rohypnol use include drowsiness and impaired motor skills. Impaired judgment, disinhibition, dizziness, confusion and amnesia can also be present. Overdose management procedures publicized by Hoffman-LaRoche include transportation to a medical facility and positioning of the individual to prevent aspiration.



*Precautions to reduce the risk of exposure to date rape drugs and resulting possible sexual assault include:*

- Not leaving beverages unattended.
- Not taking any beverages from anyone you do not know well and trust.
- Accepting drinks only from a bartender, waiter or waitress at a bar or club.
- Not accepting open container drinks from anyone at private parties.

Rape crisis centers can obtain testing materials for their clients by calling Hoffman-LaRoche at 1-800-608-6540.







# MASSACHUSETTS

## BATTERED WOMEN'S RESOURCES

**A Safe Place**  
PO Box 3231  
Nantucket, MA  
02584-3231

**Asian Shelter & Advocacy Project**  
PO Box 120108  
Boston, MA 02112

**Alternative House**  
PO Box 2096  
Highland Station  
Lowell, MA 01851

**Battered Women's Resources**  
PO Box 2503  
Fitchburg, MA 01420

**Brockton Family & Comm. Resource Ctr**  
180 Belmont St.  
Brockton, MA 02401

**Casa Myrna Vasquez**  
PO Box 18019  
Boston, MA 02118

**Caucus of Women Legislators**  
Executive Director  
State House, Room 156  
Boston, MA 02133

**DOVE**  
Box 287  
Quincy, MA 02269

**Elizabeth Stone House**  
PO Box 59  
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

**FINEX House**  
PO Box 1154  
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

**Harbor Me, Inc.**  
PO Box 505634  
Chelsea, MA 02150

**HAWC**  
27 Congress Street  
Salem, MA 01970

**Independence House**  
160 Bassett Lane  
Hyannis, MA 02601

**MA Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups**  
14 Beacon Street #507  
Boston, MA 02108

**Necessities/ Necesidades**  
16 Armory Street  
Northampton, MA 01060

**New Bedford Women's Ctr**  
Battered Women's Project  
252 County Street  
New Bedford, MA 02740

**New England Learning Ctr for Women**  
10 Park Street  
Greenfield, MA 01301

**New Hope, Inc.**  
PO Box 4100  
140 Park St.  
Attleboro, MA 02703

**Respond Inc.**  
PO Box 555  
Somerville, MA 02143

**Women's Services of Mass**  
146 First Street  
Pittsfield, MA 01201

**Womansplace Crisis Ctr**  
PO Box 4206  
Brockton, MA 02403

**Women's Resource Ctr**  
PO Box 2503  
Fitchburg, MA 01420

**YWCA Arch Program**  
PO Box 80632  
Springfield, MA 01138

**YWCA/Daybreak Resources for Women & Children**  
PO Box 3093  
Worcester, MA 01613

**Our Sister's Place**  
PO Box 4236  
Fall River, MA 02723

**Services Against Family Violence**  
Box 164  
Malden, MA 02148

**Transition House**  
PO Box 530  
Harvard Square Station  
Cambridge, MA 02138

**Women's Crisis Ctr of Newburyport**  
9 Prince Place  
Newburyport, MA 01950

**Support Comm. for Battered Women**  
PO Box 24  
Waltham, MA 02254

**Renewal House**  
PO Box 919  
Roxbury Crossing  
Roxbury, MA 02120

**South Shore Women's Center**  
225 Water St. #412  
Plymouth, MA 02360

**Womanshelter Companeras**  
PO Box 6099  
Holyoke, MA 04101

**Women's Resource Ctr**  
454 North Canal Street  
Lawrence, MA 01842

**Women's Support Services**  
PO Box 369  
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568



**Executive Office of Public Safety**  
Programs Division  
100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100  
Boston, MA 02202

**ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI**  
Governor

**KATHLEEN M. O'TOOLE**  
Secretary of Public Safety

**RICHARD ST. LOUIS**  
Acting Executive Director  
Executive Office of Public Safety  
Programs Division

**RAI (KOWAL) CUNNINGHAM**  
Managing Editor  
617-727-6300 x 305

**Contributing Editors**  
**STACEY KABAT**  
617-482-9497

**LYNN WRIGHT**  
617-727-6300 x 319

**MARILEE KENNEY HUNT**  
617-727-5200

**DAVID BRATTON**  
**TRICIA GALLAGHER**  
Layout and Design

**FORUM** is a periodical of the Executive Office of Public Safety, Programs Division, published in collaboration with the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence.

Its purpose is to provide a forum for discussion and serve as a clearinghouse for information on the issues addressing the declared public emergency of domestic violence. We welcome your comments and story contributions to **FORUM**.

*The views and opinions expressed in FORUM are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.*

STATE OF NEW YORK



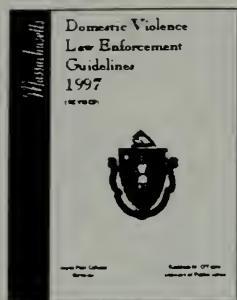
1880	1881	1882
1883	1884	1885
1886	1887	1888
1889	1890	1891
1892	1893	1894
1895	1896	1897
1898	1899	1900
1901	1902	1903
1904	1905	1906
1907	1908	1909
1910	1911	1912
1913	1914	1915
1916	1917	1918
1919	1920	1921
1922	1923	1924
1925	1926	1927
1928	1929	1930
1931	1932	1933
1934	1935	1936
1937	1938	1939
1940	1941	1942
1943	1944	1945
1946	1947	1948
1949	1950	1951
1952	1953	1954
1955	1956	1957
1958	1959	1960
1961	1962	1963
1964	1965	1966
1967	1968	1969
1970	1971	1972
1973	1974	1975
1976	1977	1978
1979	1980	1981
1982	1983	1984
1985	1986	1987
1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993
1994	1995	1996
1997	1998	1999
2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008
2009	2010	2011
2012	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023
2024	2025	2026
2027	2028	2029
2030	2031	2032
2033	2034	2035
2036	2037	2038
2039	2040	2041
2042	2043	2044
2045	2046	2047
2048	2049	2050
2051	2052	2053
2054	2055	2056
2057	2058	2059
2060	2061	2062
2063	2064	2065
2066	2067	2068
2069	2070	2071
2072	2073	2074
2075	2076	2077
2078	2079	2080
2081	2082	2083
2084	2085	2086
2087	2088	2089
2090	2091	2092
2093	2094	2095
2096	2097	2098
2099	2100	2101
2102	2103	2104
2105	2106	2107
2108	2109	2110
2111	2112	2113
2114	2115	2116
2117	2118	2119
2120	2121	2122
2123	2124	2125
2126	2127	2128
2129	2130	2131
2132	2133	2134
2135	2136	2137
2138	2139	2140
2141	2142	2143
2144	2145	2146
2147	2148	2149
2150	2151	2152
2153	2154	2155
2156	2157	2158
2159	2160	2161
2162	2163	2164
2165	2166	2167
2168	2169	2170
2171	2172	2173
2174	2175	2176
2177	2178	2179
2180	2181	2182
2183	2184	2185
2186	2187	2188
2189	2190	2191
2192	2193	2194
2195	2196	2197
2198	2199	2200
2201	2202	2203
2204	2205	2206
2207	2208	2209
2210	2211	2212
2213	2214	2215
2216	2217	2218
2219	2220	2221
2222	2223	2224
2225	2226	2227
2228	2229	2230
2231	2232	2233
2234	2235	2236
2237	2238	2239
2240	2241	2242
2243	2244	2245
2246	2247	2248
2249	2250	2251
2252	2253	2254
2255	2256	2257
2258	2259	2260
2261	2262	2263
2264	2265	2266
2267	2268	2269
2270	2271	2272
2273	2274	2275
2276	2277	2278
2279	2280	2281
2282	2283	2284
2285	2286	2287
2288	2289	2290
2291	2292	2293
2294	2295	2296
2297	2298	2299
2300	2301	2302
2303	2304	2305
2306	2307	2308
2309	2310	2311
2312	2313	2314
2315	2316	2317
2318	2319	2320
2321	2322	2323
2324	2325	2326
2327	2328	2329
2330	2331	2332
2333	2334	2335
2336	2337	2338
2339	2340	2341
2342	2343	2344
2345	2346	2347
2348	2349	2350
2351	2352	2353
2354	2355	2356
2357	2358	2359
2360	2361	2362
2363	2364	2365
2366	2367	2368
2369	2370	2371
2372	2373	2374
2375	2376	2377
2378	2379	2380
2381	2382	2383
2384	2385	2386
2387	2388	2389
2390	2391	2392
2393	2394	2395
2396	2397	2398
2399	2400	2401
2402	2403	2404
2405	2406	2407
2408	2409	2410
2411	2412	2413
2414	2415	2416
2417	2418	2419
2420	2421	2422
2423	2424	2425
2426	2427	2428
2429	2430	2431
2432	2433	2434
2435	2436	2437
2438	2439	2440
2441	2442	2443
2444	2445	2446
2447	2448	2449
2450	2451	2452
2453	2454	2455
2456	2457	2458
2459	2460	2461
2462	2463	2464
2465	2466	2467
2468	2469	2470
2471	2472	2473
2474	2475	2476
2477	2478	2479
2480	2481	2482
2483	2484	2485
2486	2487	2488
2489	2490	2491
2492	2493	2494
2495	2496	2497
2498	2499	2500

STATE OF NEW YORK  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER  
 ALBANY, N. Y.  
 JANUARY 1, 1880  
 TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
 IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
 ON APRIL 10, 1879  
 CONCERNING THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE  
 AND THE MANNER OF DISPOSING OF THEM  
 BY THE COMPTROLLER  
 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
 IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
 ON APRIL 10, 1879  
 CONCERNING THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE  
 AND THE MANNER OF DISPOSING OF THEM  
 BY THE COMPTROLLER  
 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

---

# Fall Update

## 1997 Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Guidelines Released



On Thursday, October 2, 1997, Governor Argeo Paul Cellucci held a press conference at the State House to announce the issuance of the **1997 Massachusetts Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Guidelines (Revised)**.

The Guidelines were distributed to the 351 police departments in Massachusetts.

Copies are available via the Internet, at  
**<http://www.state.ma.us/dvguide.htm>**

---

### **FORUM**

Executive Office of Public Safety  
Programs Division  
100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100  
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

# THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

(FOUNDED 1871)

VOLUME 100, PART 1, 2000  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS



EDITED BY  
J. H. J. VAN DIJK

PRINTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE

ISSN 0022-278X  
CODEN JAHN  
0022-278X(200001)100:1;1-0





